## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6379.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read.

Mr. Perrir, (dem.) of ind., moved an amendment conferring grants of land made by the bill to those States wherein public lands now lie.

The bill was then postponed till Monday week.

The French spollation bill was taken up, and some verbal amendments made.

Mr. Denou (dem.) of lone said be desired to call the attention of the country to the fact that here was a bill about to pass, apprepriating two million dollars. It would have presed without having been read, were it not that he had said for its reading to see if an omiston had no been mide in it. It was now about to pass without an dagree of opposition. It was a bill which, at the time of the incorring of the debts it was to pay, could not get a committee of wither branch of Congress to report; but when the original claimants were gone, and the matter fol into the hands of the store jobbers and speculator who swarced in the folbies, it ass passed without opposition. When the Homestant bill, which would benefit the hard working men of the constry, or a bill granting land to sid the States without any loss to government, came up, they were must by opposition in every shape.

Fifth Hamin, (dem.) of Me., said that in every Congress since the time these claims were first presented a bill had been reported in one House or the other.

Mr. Pentr. (whig) of Md., said the difference between this bill and the Homestend was, that this was to pay debts due to cour own citissue, while the other was a premum effected to foreign emigration. The claimants in his State were, to his hawwedge, the most honorable persons, and out stock jobbers. Whenever it was possible to get a vote in either house the bill always passed.

Mr. Doors said that, before God and man, he did not believe the claims had any foundation in justice whatever. No bill had passed Congress from 1800 till 1846, when it was veloned. One plan adopted to get through this bill was to send agents to State Legislatures, and by giving sumptions dimens and champages s

instructions from those Legislatures to Senators to voice for the bill. There were Senators now present who were under instructions to voits for the bill, when they did not believe in its justice.

Mr.Psyrr explained these claims, and said he considered it a solemn debt of honor on the part of government to pay them. He would sooner resign his seat than repudiate the debt. The bill was postponed, and the Senate took up

M. Pertit explained these causing, and said the considered it ancient debt of moor on the part of government to pay them. He would sooner resign his seat than repudiate the debt.

The bill was postponed, and the Senate took up the bill was postponed, and the Senate took up the said of the world with as little speaking as possible. He depeated from this course in the present instance only because of the magnitude of the evils which would result to the country from the passage of this bill. He had been in Congress fifteen years, and during that time no man had taken a less part than he in the agistion of sectional questions, which were introduced into Congress to disturb the national councils and the parce and harmony of the republic. He had made but one apseath on the subject, and that was en the day before the death of General Taylor, in 1850. He had always contested himself with silent voting, yea or nay. His vote, however, had always been in accordance with the preponderating sentiment of the North. He had saver been a Northern man with Southern principles, and he never had any confidence in any man who was. Unfortunately there had been thrust into this bill a slavery provision, and he thought it ought to be excluded by the unanimous rote of the Senate. But he would endeavor to show the Sanate that there were objections to this bill, independent of the question of African servitude, which ought to overrule this bill. He hoped to be able to show the Senate that this bill ought to be put down; and then the slavery question would be settled. Was it wise or expedient to organise two Territories when these were the already on ham? Never before, in the bistory of this contry, were there an many Territories of ganised at one time. Why the bill for the Territory of Washington had passed through last Congress without a question. There were more lands now belonging to the government than could be compliant of the proposition except the arguments and the station of the station of the station of the station of the statio expense of the fire Territories was not sufficient, the finator from Illinois now proposed to create two additional care. In addition to these would be the expense of extending postal facilities, and the extingulation of the Indian title These expenses would be very heavy. Yesterday with he appropriations in the bill had been stricken out. See more no reason for this. It looked, however, very much like a preparation for reasing this bill to the other Boose. It looked like a preparation for the application of what was known in the other house as a geg to effect

WHOLE NO. 6379.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHTERESTING FROM WASH UTDY AND ALB INT

The Nobrasha-Kansas Encitement

Speech of Hon. Truman Smith in the

United Sia os Senato.

FLER-UP BUTWERN MISSAS SMITH AND WILLES.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill killed in the

BOULE.

Several Days Labor Throwa Away.

Several Days Labor Throwa Away.

Several Days Labor Throwa Away.

The Month of the Martines of the Martines of the Martines of the Senato.

One test Between the Free Soil and Silver Gray Whigs.

The Boston Abolitonists and the Nebranka Quention.

FERRE OF HARY WARD RECEISLATER.

AROTHER AWFUL SIRANOMY CATASTOPHE.

ROLL SIRAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MAINING DEMOCRAT

speech a dose, but he had said nothing whether it was playable or not. He had said that the more of the diss the Senate took to day the less there would be for to-morrow. The personal relations between him and the Senator were known. The Senator knew well that he had never regarded him here or elsewhere as a gentleman. At the less senion he had occasion to speak to that Senator in larguage such as he thought his conduct required. When he (Weller) was absent from the country, as Commissioner to mark the Mexican boundary, that Senator, in a speech, had arrighted his public and private character. A terrands, when he came here as a Senator from California, he had taken occasion to defend himself from the accusations of the Senator in appropriate terms; but the Senator had never displayed the manliness of withdrawing his charges or rep ying to his deferce. He bore no fill will towards the Senator, but he entertained of him as opinion which he had already expressed.

Mr. Santil—I want the Senator with silent contempt what I said was that I would treat his conduct with silent contempt.

what I said was that I would treat his conduct with milent contempt.

Mr. Pharr was willing to postpone the bill, but pre-ferred that it should be till saturday, in order that private bills might be considered to morrow.

Mr. Smill said either te-morrow or Saturday would suit

him.

The question whether the bill should be postponed till to morrow or Saturday was debated for some time, and dually to morrow prevailed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1854.

GUANO MONOPOLY. Mr. Franklin, (whig) of Md. presented the joint reso-lation of the Legislature of Maryland against the guano

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Was taken up, the question being on agreeing to th

amecoments made in committee. The following amendments, making appropriations for

Custom Houses, were concurred in by yea and nay votes:
Cincinnati and Louisville Custom Houses, each. \$10,000
Bath and Bargor Custom Houses, each. 20,000
St. Louis Custom House. 100,000
Mobile Custom House. 56,000
Wilmirgton, Delaware, Custom House. 12,000

Among the appropriations for Marine Hospitals there was \$35:000 for the one at Cleveland. The amendment appropriating \$530,000 for the pur-

ebase of the buildings for the use of the New York Aleay office was ot neutred in.

The House then rejected the bill, by year 57, nays 93:—
Tran-Meers, Appleton, Banks, Benson, Bissell, Bliss, Russ, Camberlain, Chandler, Orocker, Cutting, Baris of R. I., Diancy, Dunbar, Essuman, Edgerton, Edmonds, Ellison, Everhart, Fatley, Goodrich, Greenwood, Harian of Chio, Rarrison, Haven, Hiester, Houston, Huns, Ingersoll, Indley, Lindley, Mary, Middlewarth, Miller of Mo. Kill-lar of Ind., Noble, Phillipp, Preston Rifdle, Ritchieof Pa, Riceley of Chio, Rebbits, Shannon, Bimmens, Smith of N. Y. Emith of Tonn. Smith of Ala, Stanton of Teem. Stanton of Ky. Tajler of Chio, Thmeten, Tweed, Upham, Vall, Yan sant, Wade, Walker, and Washburn of Maine.

Rays—Mears, Alken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Ball, Barkedale, Barry, Belcher, Bennett, Boyas, Campbell, Chase, Chestain, Chrismann, Chingman, Cobb, Corwin, Coz, Orases, Curtis, Davis of Ird., Davson, Denk, Dawdell, Drem, Dunham, Baylish, Frulbner, Fenner, Horse, Gede, Green, Grey, Hamilton, Berlan Glind, Harris of Ala, Harris of Mira, Hastings, Hendricks, Honn, Hibbard, Hull, Hillyer, Johnson, Jores of Tenn., Jones of Isa, Kerr, Kidwell, Kitvedge, Kanz, Kutte Lane, Lilly, McOulloon, Meanules, Menn, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichole, Cilver, Cer, Peckann, Fenner, Morgan, Northen, Murray, Nichole, Cilver, Cer, Peckann, Fenner, Morgan, Northen, Murray, Nichole, Cilver, Cer, Peckann, Fenner, Merchall, Marchell, Sage Sappha, Machalum of Ill, Wheelber, Wishe, Wright of Pa, Yates, and Zollicoffer.

The rejection of, the bill caused much commotion. share of the buildings for the use of the New York Ateas

washers of in, water, wise, wright of Pa., Yates, and Zellicoffer. The rejection of the bill caused much commotion. Mr. Fronzene, (dem.) of Pa., rose to state that he voted sgainst it because it was a bill of abunications and contained a nest egg for a mint at New York.

Some whige afterwards said privately, when they saw democrate veiling against the bill, as if to throw responsibility of extravagact appropriations on the whige, they belted and voted in the negative.

Mr. Horston, (dem.) of Ala, moved that the House go into committee of the Whole on the state of Union. Dispared to.

int: Committee of the whole on the state of Union. Dissgreed to.

Mr. Chingham, (dem.) of N. C., moved to reconsider the
vote by which the Dadelener bill was rejected, and to lay
that motion on the table—the design being to hill it aeyoud resurrection.

Mr. McNain, (dem.) of Pa., moved, ineffectually, that
the House adjourn.

Mr. Houseon moved that there be a call of the House,
which was refused.

Mr. Gingman's motion, was voted on, and the vote was announced to be, year 88, ways 88

The transfer gave the casting vote in the affirmative, thus clinching the nail that k, lied the bill.

Chapping of hands collowed on the part of many of the members, and amid the confusion the House adjourned.

Mr. Gingman's motion, was voted on, and the vote was against the action of the House yesterday, on the Nebraska resolutions.

The House refused to receive it.

Messrs. Savads and Rightance explained their affirmative votes yesterday, on the Nebraska resolutions, and moved

Affairs at the State Capital

NEBRASEA, TEXAS, THIRTY-SIX TRUSTY—EXCITING DEBATE BETWEEN THE WHIGS—THE DICKINSON RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE FREE SILVER STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ALMOST A FLARE UP—NEXT FAIR IN NEW YORK, ETC.

EPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Alliany, Feb 9, 1854.

At an early hour this morning the Senate weat into
the consideration of the Dickinson Nebraska revolutions,
as they were whipped and sparred through the House on which had previously prevailed in the Senate, and a long discussion arcse between the wooleys and grays. Mr. Putnam and Mr. Brooks both mare eloquent speeches, confining their opposition to the Nebraska bill to the Missouri compromise, which both defended. The latter gen tleman believed that the reigning power at Albany, at this moment, was tenfoid stronger than ever the old Albany Regency was, and include: In much fewer banks; and also stated that the rame of Millard Fillmore was proposed by the Chamber of Commerce as one of the commissioners on harbor encroachments; a telegraphic despatch was sent from Albany down to the city of New Yers, forbidding it, and his name was withdrawn. On the Saward side, Messas Dickinson and Crosby took the il or, and were equally strong against Mr. Fillmore and all his acts in relation to the compromise

Mary, forbidding it, and his name was withdrawn. On the Saward side, Mears. Dickinson and Grosby toek the fl or, and were equally strong against Mr. Fillmore and all his acts in relation to the compromise measures. The clobate was continued until an hour after the unual time for adjournment, when the viting was bad, Mr. Putham's amendment rej-sted, and Mr. Dickinson's adopted by this vote. Ages—Barnard, Hishop, Bisisely, Bradford, Butts, Mr. Cask, Concept, Hickinson, Dorracce, Field. Hopkin, Manno, Pratt, Richards, Roberton, Sherrill Walker, Yosk, all whige—18 Nays—Bart, Brooke, Z. Chark, Dandrin, Halsey, Hitch cock, Buttchine, Futham, Spencer, Wattine, Whitney, democras, (except blook by which is prenaived—11. This has only those diver-gray whige in the Scanter—11. This has been cally those diver-gray whige in the Scante was nearly full, and the crowd, among them half the members of the Assembly, was greate than on any other family whig unatters, were brought in. The Scante was nearly full, and the crowd, among them half the members of the Assembly, was greate than on any other-cosaion. Mr. Palnam and Mr. Brooks delivered able and eloquent speeches and were listened to with protound attention, and frequently applicates; but their efforts proved ineffectual, as not a single obdurate woodly became converted. The resolutions go to Congress as soon as Governor Seymour may feel disposed to send them, there to be thrown among the reduce papers.

The annual meeting of the date aggricultural Society, in the Assembly phanbur, equally excites considerable interesting. There is always the present of considerable interest. The debates last evening were peculiarly interesting. There is always the greatest excitement exhibited, and large amounts of muney have berectorie been expected in order to secure the location. He day of his papers, and the present of reduce and present of the scale of the s

PLECTION OF MASONIC OFFICERS.

TROM HE RECULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

ARRAY, Feb. 9, 1864.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arc i Mason, which commenced its ression in this city on Tuesday, elected to day the following efficients for the ensuing year, vin:—M. E. John J. Lewis, Jr., of Fenn Yan, High Priestijff, E. Chae, S. Chuch, of New York, Deputy Grand High Priest; M. E. John S. Perry, of Troy, Grand King; M. E. Peter P. Murphy, of Lockport, Grand Seribe; M. E. John O. Cole, of Albany, Grand Secretary; M. E. Wissey, Grand Sentinel; M. E. John Pierce, of Albany, Grand Sentinel; M. E. Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Chaplain. The session of the Grand Chapter will probably close to-merrow. The attendance has been unusually large.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1864. THE NEBRASKA BUSINESS - CONGRESSMEN REQUESTED TO VOTE AGAINST JUDGE DOUGLAS'S BILL.

braska resolutions received from the Assembly.

Wr. PUTNAM, (whig) of Erie, thought the movement extraordinary. He had been promised by Mr. Dickinson that there should be no trick or trap about it. The resolution rejected by the Secate had been driven

through the House by the gag rule.

The debate was continued by reveral Senators—and the question being on Mr. Putnam's amendment, Mr. BARR, (nat. dem.) of New York, moved a'n n-cor

Decided out of order.

Mr. Figin, (whig) of Orleans, moved to strike out the three first resolutions, which Mr. Putnam accepted.

The vote resulted as follows:—

The vote resulted as follows:—
Aves—Mesers. Brocks, Butte, Z. Clark, (freesoil dem.)
Bield, Elichocek, (nat. dem.) Puttam, Richards, Robettson,
Spencer, (freesoil dem.) and Writingy—10.

Bava—Besers Eurard, Bart, (sat. dem.) Bisbop, BlakeHy, Bridford, M. H. Clark, Stroby, Danierth, (nat. dem.)
Biolis son, Dorrance, Halssy, (sat. dem.) Hopking, Huishise (nat. dem.) Murres, Prats, Berrill, walker, Waskins,
(nat. d. m.) and Yest—10.
To be Tribnam's substitute was rejected.
The question recurring on the assembly resolutions,
Mr Piraxa called for a division.
The first resolution was adopt d as follows:—
Yeas—Mesers, A. Barnard, Bishop, Blakely Bradford,
Bouts, M. H. Ulark, Craeby, Dockinson, Dorrance Field,
Bouts, M. Rures, Prats, Richards, Robettson, Secrift,
Welker, and Yosk—10.

Calker, and Yosh-lin, Brooks, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Dan-Fark - Mestry Bridge, Heichins, Pulman, Spenoer, Statistic and Whitney-line and Spenoer, The second resolution was adopted by the following W. H. Clark, Cr. sby. Dickinson, Derrance, Field, Hopkins, W. H. Clark, Cr. sby. Dickinson, Derrance, Field, Hopkins, Murrete, Pratt, J. Linarce, Rebertson, Sherrell, Walter, and Tott 18.

Bay-Meiers Barr, Brooks Z. Clark, Danforsh, Halory, Bay-Meiers, Halor, Brooks, Britanesh, Hules, and

PAYS DAY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAYS OF THE P

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEBRASKA RESOLUTIONS, STO.
Mr. CLINTON, (mat. com.) of N Y., presented a protest

votes yesterday, on the Nebraska resolutions, and moved

Decided out of order.

PRIVATE RILLS
Several private bills were passed in Committee.

RAVINGS RANKS.

Progress was reported on the bill to incorporate the Bloomingdale Savings Bank; also, on the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

Mr Persus, (whig) of Generee, moved to refer both bills to a selest committee, with instructions for a general law. Laid on the table

The bill to fix the staley of the Canal Auditor was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to fix the salery of the Canal Auditor was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Backle, (whig) of Kings, reported a bill incorporating the asylum for the reformation of poor and destitute inobriated.

tute inobtlates. New YORK TAXES.

Mr. CUMMING (whig) of N Y., by consent reported a bill relative to the collection of taxes in New York.

Mr. CROCHERON, (whig) of Richmond, reported a bill relative to the powers and cuties of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Emigration.

The bliffer the suppression of intemperance was taken up and debated on the seventeenth section.

Mr. Intributors, (wing) of 0. wego—the committee having reported progress—moved to refer the bill to a select committee, to report complete.

After a cebata, the motion prevailed by 52 to 42, and the following secunities was no sinated:—Massrs. Sections of Chautauque; it the joan of Ossego; Joy, of Tonskies; Mallory, of Oniario; Lozier, of Livingston; Morris, Adjourned.

Anti-Slavery Gathering in Boston. HENLY WARD BEECHER ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION Bosrox, Feb. 9, 1854

Church in this city, was densely packed this evening to hear an address from the Rev. Henry Ward Beec ter on the present attitude of the slavery question, as incluenced by the pending Nebrasia bill. Every seat, alsle, window and standing spot was occupied. There could not have been

Lieut. Governor Plunkett, with numerous political and clerical dignitaries, cocupied the platform. The tenerable father of the speaker, Dr. Lyman

Beecher, effered a fervent prayer. Dr. Edward Seecher and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, with her

husband, were also present.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. In an address of an hour and a quarter the eloquent preacher, in his own peculiarly forcible manner, ex amined the social, political, industrial, and moral relations of the free and slave States, and drew a vivil picture of the gigantic fraud and erong to be perpetrated upon the North by the passage of the Nebras-ta bill. A too strengly rooted love of the Union, acted habil. A toe strongly rooted love of the Union, asted upon by the selfish business motives, he regarded as the chief searors why the North had invariably sielded to its contests with the South. He rejuded that the veil was now being remuyed from the hiddons-frace of slavery, and that the Northjwould no longer be explied by the specious cry of "regars for the Union." Limitation of alave territory and a united Northern muti-slavery sentiment in opposition to all new slave States, should be the two cardinal polysts in future political setts in.

The enthusiasm of the andience for quently may freshed itself in the most hearty appliance during the aldress of the speaker.

itself in the most hearty applaces during the address of the speaker.

The arrangements for the grant State And Nebrasks Convention at Fancuil Hall, on Thursday of next week, are nearly completed, and the indications are that it elilible a gathering of the olien kind, and one worthy, in all respects, of Massachusetts. Among the distinguished men residing out of the State, who have been invited, lare John P. Hale, John Jay, Gerrit Smith, and Preston King, of your State, William Elder and Lavid Wilmot, of Pannylvania; S. P. Chase, J. R. Gidding, and Edward Wade, of Ohior Gen. Fessenden of Maise, and numerous others. The Massachusetts apeakers will emerice the best talent and eratory of the State.

The whige, until to day, have been very loth to take part in the Convention, watting until M. Everett should appair. They are now more dispused to sait. The same near near near near near the restinguished any legislative action as yet. There is known to be supported to a surface and the public voice will soon find vent in numistakeable times.

Caleago. Cacago, Fab. 9, 1854.

A meeting in opposition to the Nebraska bill was held here last night. The action of Senator Douglas was de-nounced by the o'd line democrats, and by his personal friends. Resolutions were passed instructing their rep rescriptives in Congress to vote against any infringement

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICE'S.

PROVINGES, Feb. 9, 1554

The Democratic Convention this evening, nominated the following tichest.—For Governor, Francis M. Dimondy Lieut Governor, American V. Poster, Secretary of State, Ass Potter, Attories General, Walter M. Burgess; General Tressurer, Edwin Wilbor. and is the present L'eut. Governor and solleg

Jewell, the Murderer.

Jewell, the Murderer.

FRECARLUS FREDICAMENT OF THE P. ISONER.

FITSHOME F.B. 9. 1851.

Great anxiety prevails here relative to the execution of Jewell. At moun a deep th was received from Hardshing stating that the Home had passed the Senate bling stating that the Home had passed the Senate bling stating a new tital. A few misutes alterward, however, a deepatch was received stating that this was incorrect, and that the bill was defeated for the House by one vote. Subsequently private despatches were received that the Governor had respited the prisoner for the present, and at 50 clock this ersuing the Governor himself sent a deepatch fasting that a speakl meanager would arrive in the mext train with a respite. Mean while, the salkows has been erected, and other apparatus made, the Sheriff declaring that he will not heed the deepatch, and that Jewell chall be executed to-morrow if a measurger does not arrive.

Arrest for Smuggling Boros, Feb. 9, 1834 Dr. R. Turner, a passenger per the steamship Arabia has been an exited for smuggling laces. His sacuitation will take place to morrow.

The Cumberland Coal Miners.

Batrinors, Feb 9, 1854
The miners' strike at Cumberland will continues. I
miners had gone to work at the old price, but the w
jority were still firm. Only 800 tons of coal were forwar
ed last week.

Marine Disasters.

LOES OF ECHOONER ALFRED.

The schooler Alfred, from Roshlard, with a cargo of ne, wen' ashere on the 6th inst off Wellsfiest, took re, and was totally destroyed. The crew were saved. LOSS OF THE BRIG ENVERPRISE.

The brig Enterprise, from Boston for Jacksonville, was upset tear St. John's Bar, on the 57th ult. The crew all reached lacksonville in safety. The brig is supposed to have drifted ashore between St. Johns and St. Augustine.

A schooler was passed in Habition Reads, bottom up. The name "Smithfield" was visible on her atero. The brig Glaour has arrived in Hampton Roads, with guano from the Guetha Islands.

Serious Explosion of Gas.

Namera, N. H., Feb. 9, 1854.

An explosion of gas took place is the boarding house of lire Mary Ball, on Canal street, last sight, raising the building from its foundation, shattering the partitions and demoishing the windows. Five persons were severely but not fatally injured.

Missisqui Railroad Contract.

Stand Pond Vt., Feb 9, 1854.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Missisqui Railroad Company to day, the tender of Messra Growshi & Co. was accepted for the entire construction and equipment of the road. This firm are the contractors for the Montreal and Vermont Junction road. The whole line from Island Pend to Montreal is therefore under contract, on terms securing the completion of the road.

From the South.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE RESTRIB BRIG ANNIR COY—
THE FOOLB INDIANS, ETG.

SAVANSAU, Feb. 9, 1854.

Great apprehensions are felt here for the safety of the British brig Annie Coy, which salled from Button for this port on the 20th December, and has not since been heard of

heard of.

Billy Rivelege has refessed an interview with the delegation appeared to visit the Saminole Indians in Florida
Four cars, leaded with cotton, were burnt at the 160
mile station on the Georgia Central Railroad yeaterday. Death of George Lippard.

George Lippard died in this city this morning. Arrival of the Crescent City at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 7, 1864.

The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this port, with Hayna dates to the 2d isst. The news is quite unFifty Lives Lost by the Burning of Another Stepmboat.

The Girard East Alabamian learns that the steamer America was burned on the Alabama river on the 20th of January, and that fifty lives were lost. It is understood that a gentleman moving West, named Moore, was on board, with a large number of negroes.

Markets.

New ORLEASS, Feb. 7, 1864.

The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 4,000 bales, Prices have declined fully \$6.00 select Staturday, middling being quoted at 8%a. a 9a. The decrease in the receipt at all the southern ports in now 594,000 bales. Flour has advanced 30c. Ohio sells at 37 5c a \$7.75. The stock of cotton here is 749,000 bales. Money is tight, and sight exchange on New York soils at Ic. a 144a discount.

The sales of cetter to-day were 1,500 bales. at price-ranging from 83c. a 9%s. The market is cull and tend is g downward.

Savannam, Feb. 8, 1555.
Our cotton markst has declined Mo. The Sales to-day were 1,000 bales, at Sc. a 100

were 1,000 bales, at 30. a 100 Chrisman, Feb. 9, 1854.

The Pacific's news obsched business in our warkets. Previous to its receipt large transactions had taken place in provisions, at \$13 for new mess pork; to, for bulk sides; 45% a 55 for shoulders; 25% for prime burrelled lard, and 10c for keg lard. Flour is at \$7.

The Van Buren and Clemens Correspondence. TO THE BDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1854.
Certain articles in the New York Herato, and other papers of less importance, render it necessary for me to address you this note. A private correspondence beject of newspaper comment, in violation, as I conceive, of all the rules of propriety. We are neither of us public officers-neither of us seeking office-neither, as I believe, would accept office if tendered. Our private letters, therefore, are not proper subjects for public commest. It seemed right to us, in view of our friendly passonal relations, to exchange opinions upon a question of great public interest; and although those epinions were not intended for the public, yet, after what has occurred, I have no alternative but to send you that part of the orrespondence which I have a right to control for publi

cation. Very respectfully, JERE, CLEMENS.

In addition to the above correspondence from Mr. Clemens, we have procured a copy of Mr. John Van Bu-ren's letter, which we give below, omitting a few passages merely of a personal character:-

MR. VAN BUREN'S LEFTER.

My Dear Clemens—\* \* \* \* The position I took on
the Baltimore platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my truest and best friends, but so long as I knew it to be wise and just I submitted to this loss without a me but it jured our cause. The covenant of peace on the wise for the country and indispensable for the democratic party. Northern and Southern democrats differ, utterly ciner, on the whole subject of alarsty. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject; it is the only way to avoid a quarrel. This was agreed to be done at Balti-more; and new, in open and palpable violation of this agreement, it is proposed to repeal or supermide the prohibition of slavery in the Missouri Territory, and to repeal it, on the ground that it is either already repealed, or never existed, that it was supersaded by the compromise of 1850, or is unconstitutional. If of party faith, for the assured reason that the act itself is entirely unnecessary. Could anything but a desire to buy the South at the Presidential shambles distate such an cuttige? Now there are but two men who can do any cood in this crisis—our is General Cass, the other yourself. If you will agree to the Nebracks bill of last

to signe this. General Case can early take this grand, it is that the Baineste platform formed the eachtwart or repeal of the Missouri probabilition is unuser say; and the releal of the Missouri probabilition is unuser say; and the releal of the Missouri probabilition is unuser say; because General Case thush is unuserational and will leave it to the courts an to hook. There views, and the fact that the prope of Nobrasha want the fell bill, and that the House by two to one parced it last year, and that the House by two to one parced it last year, and that atthe House by two to one parced it last year, and that achieve, of the Senate, went for it, would give Goueral Case fair standing ground in doing what I am sure he sea to be right. You, as a Soutcern man could advorate it to ensure pasce and goodwill for the d uth. It is vital to them to live up to their agreement; they would be worse off to hear us than to be bust; the rites left behind would be fa'll hersafter—lo you not think for a court of the court of the court of the court of the path in my letter—the choory of non-intervention, as applied to the Nobraska Territory, demands the repeal of the law prohibiling alarry in Nebraska. The same though of course requires the respect of all laws of Congress action by the laws of Congress alone. The Mayland and Viginia laws upholding it are repealed. Too non-intervention theory, as now constructs and her of infervention theory, as now constructs a base laws for the respective shave law.

Feb 3, 1834

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venion theory, as now construed, abotteless sharely in
the Pairiet of Column's. Upon artot S ate rights doctrice, too, it would repeal the Eggitve Slave Isw.

Feb. 3, 1884

Washington Feb. 4, 1814.

The less which is said upon the early et all the people of the North should fall in love with sit very. We he had the state of the North should fall in love with sit very. We he had the state of the collection of the North should fall in love with sit very. We he had the feb. 4 the state of the Southern people states with the registre of the Southern people states without exception. Agitation in any form is what we object to, and it spoilitism who reasilmates a subject which we foodly hoped was buried to ever inscalculates early if he expects to be received with favor by us.

All that I considered necessary in the Nebraska bill was that it should be an errot c.pp. of the New Mexico bill except, of course, the name and description of boundaries. You are aware that I am fully committed against the doctines of Gen. Cars' Nisholous latter, yet we both voted cheerfully for the New Mexico bill. A casen to be common ground, upon which all extendable men might stand. It left the object of starry where the constitution means.

I am tro much engaged with professional daties to pay much attention to polition, but I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Bouglas, will pass, and I their I can foresee the consequence. That they will be anything but a green be offered to what has boom, and by a portion of the North ze a trinuple over facations. The word peace will be upon the lips of its Abodgate will be opened,

Boping to have the pleasure of meeting you very scon, I remain, very truly, yours, &c., JERE CLEMENTS.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Erq., New York.

JURISHY CITY Intelligence.

ADOPTION OF THE ANEXDERSES TO MEE CHARGE — Yesterday meeting a special meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermee was held at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, to discuss the proposed amendments to the city charter. After some alteration the Brand agreed to the amendments, and Alderman Rappelysa was empowered to proceed at once to Treaton with them, and submit them to the action of the State Legislature.

Supreme Court.

Before Hon. Judge Clerte.
Fig. 9.—Devitons — David S. Kellegy to Halerring — Motion allowed, without costs.

Kuchen it Burdelt,—Motion to amend granted.

Oblituary.

The Treasury Department at Washington have information of the sudden death of Gen. Alexandra Summynta Collector of the Customs at Salinia. (Passo Cabelle, Tersa. General S. was a native of Prince George's county Md., where he leaves a numerous circle of relatives an triends. He went West in early life, and has long reside in Western Texas, where he was universally known an admitted for his high observator as a gentleman and hims ny excellent qualities.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

NO REPLY YET FROM THE CZAR.

TEXT OF THE SULTAN'S NOTE. ALL SORTS OF RUMORS

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

RUMORED FALL OF SILISTRIA.

NEWS FROM THE FLEETS.

Important Financial Operation to Meet Expenses of a War.

THE BATTLES IN ASIA. Terrible Shipwreck near Dublin-

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN. The San Francisco Passengers at Liverpool-

Interesting Letter from Capt, Watkins. THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

Fall in the English Funds and Improvement

in American Recurities. Our London Correspondence, &c., &c.,

The Collins mail steamer Pacific Captain Nye, sailed from Liverpeol on Wednesday, January 25, at fix o'clock in the afternoop, and arrived here at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers are Lieutenant Palmer, U. S. N., and six American shipmas-

their ships in Ergland. There is no decisive news from Russis. All is yet in doubt, but in the doubt every one looks for war. The effect of the runors daily reaching Loadon is to be seen

in the following report of the money mainet:—
Lospon Monay Manar, Twavys O'Clook, Jan. 24.—
There was a partial resolution in the Funds yesterday aftersoon, purchases having said up the price of Cossola to
10%, from which they again resoded, closing at 10% to
20%, from which they again resoded, closing at 10% to
20%, for money, and a shade higher for the February accunt. The merings there was a little more firances in
prices at the opening. Consols were first called for money, 10% 60%, but hey again feel book soon after to 60
10%. Reduced There are Cen's opened at 20% 90%, and
New 30% per Cents at 91% 91%. Foreign securities are
all very heavy, and miscellaneous undertakings are list.
Two O'CHOEL.—The intelligence supplied by the second
delti me of the reserving papers, that the Car has instructed I is sub-sendor to demand his passport if we
insend to take part with Taring, has had a material
effect on priors on Chenge and a heavy full has taken
place in the Runtis for after railying to 20% for money,
Gaussis have gone down to 10% to book for both present transfor and the lifts of History; Bodread Three per Centa, in
which there were bargain during the moraling at 20%,
full 1% per cent, and no Turno and a Quarter per Centa
experimented a risulfur deadles, falling from 91%, 91%, to
91%. Bank stock is one per cent lower, bargains being
mace to day at 213 70%, inclined the part of the premace of a premace to day at 213 70%, inclined the part
at 05 to 69, prem.

The fall has also been heavy in all foreign securities,
Rundska burde, which were realt in at 105%, full to 103,
a decine of four per cent since yesterday. The Four-anda half per Centa a leave more, deciping to 85. Peruvian
was weaker at 65 and 63. Mexicans were done at 23%,
and Spanish deferred as low as 18% to Dutch stocks the
fall was also very heavy—three per cent of the Two-andaHalf per Centa at Index.

The report of an improvement in Founds Rantes subsein the following report of the money market:-

The London Times of the 25th tilt says:—
The report of an improvement in French Rentes subsequently produced a stronger feeling and caused a recovery to 60th, but this was not fully maintained, and the meat quotation was 58%, butiness in every respect presenting a very maretiled appearance. The transactions were large and numerous, both on the part of the public and the speculators, and, in the absence of any first heightle in elligence, a multitude of rumors were of culated throughout the day.

Our Paris correspondence, which we are compelled by

tions, amorgst other interesting facts, that an autograph letter has been received by Louis Napoleon from the Su-peror of Austria, in which, while he dealers his desire to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire, he expresses his wish to spare as much as possible the amoun We learn from the same source that the most streamons effor's are making through the Grand Duchess of Bades to incline the French Emperor towards some pacific ar-

rangement, even at this advanced stage of the question The Cupard steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool at a

the pressure of news to postpone until to-morrow, med-

Liverpool on Monday evening, Jan. 23, bringing a portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Sam

Francisco. See Capt. Watkins' letter. Charlotte Cushman has returned to the appeared as Bienca, in "Fasio," at the Haymarket theat e, on the 231 January. The Times speaks highly of

her performance.

Our Lendon Correspondence. LONDON, TURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1854.
The European War-The Declaration of the English Admiralty-The Preparations Throughout Europe-Important

from Spain, de. We are still without the reply of the Emperor of Russis to the announcement of the entrance of the fiests ato the Black Sea, and to the last collective note, ire the s'spatures of the four ambassadors at Constan-

In the files of papers you will receive by this mail you will find "good gresses," aurounced substances, and rumors of the reply of the Czar. As yet, however, the then known, a declaration of war to the Western powers our couriers have arrived here from St. Petersburg. The ast only reached London this morning, and he is said to have the reply; if so, you will have it by telegraph by

The last courier left St. Petersburg on the 17th of a despatch from Prince Menschikeff, inclosing the com-Hamelin and Dundas, respecting the entrance of the comman territory, and warning the Russian commander to described as immense when it became known that Eng-land and France had prohibited Russian vessels from navigating the Black Sea. The opinion was most wat-

When battle is effered to Russia, Russia accepts. She can afterd to mourn for a fleet, but not for the honor of the nation. I expected the revolution taken by France and Great Britain, and, therefore, I am not found unprepared. All my orders have been given in advance, forestiffy this act, which, by violating treaties, frees me from their obligations.

The cast indication of the sestiments of the Regista.

The only indication of the sentiments of the Roglish government, until Parliament meets, may be found in a few words addressed, the other day, by Admiral Dundas, (prother, I believe, of the one in the Black Sea,) to the crew of the Thetis, at Portsmouth. The account first appeared in the Morning Herald of yesterday, which paper is the organ of the Admiralty:—

The Thetis, Captain Kaper, C. B., arrived at Spithess on Paturday morning last, from Plymouth.

At one P. M., the Fire Queen, tender to Victory, Maskey